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# WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1858.

## LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

### VOL. XIV. NO. 119.

### TWO CENTS.

#### LETTER FROM EUROPE.

(Special Correspondence of the Union.)

Paris, August 19, 1858.

Nothing can be more agreeable than, after a sojourn of several weeks in London, to find oneself once more comfortably and elegantly housed in this mighty city, where the destinies of two continents, Europe and Asia, are now decided. London, it is true, has comforts of a very superior order, but they are not enjoyed except by the highest and wealthiest classes. Paris has attractions to the rich and the poor, and gratifications for every taste and every capacity. It takes you so long to work your way through the bark of an English gentleman, that there is so much suspicion, distrust, and caution even in his daily intercourse with you—that almost unknowingly you watch the infection, and become cautious and distant in turn. I willingly admit that, once fairly and candidly in turn, you find a great deal that is truly estimable, and much that will command your admiration; but life is short, and men have not always the time nor the disposition to approach others as an army would cautiously approach a fortress to which it intends to lay siege in case it refuses to open its doors. Yet what the national character has failed to achieve, what education, and habit, and historical tradition have thus far prevented—the available and natural approach of Americans and Englishmen—is now in a fair way of being brought about by the success of the Atlantic telegraph. We will get through the bark now, and perhaps a little into the wood; for England begins to appreciate our better qualities, and does not think us the less substantial because we are more daring, enterprising, and untrammelled in our actions. They see that we are eminently practical people, and that to edit substantial English qualities we add many agreeable and useful ones, which are more akin to the French, and enable us to present to the world the sum total, as an improvement on either of them. And why should we not, considering the immense advantages we possess in climate, soil, and geographical position, as well as the fact that we are the youngest of the nations of the earth, the offspring of the most cultivated nations of Europe, and free from all the hereditary diseases which are entailed on them? That the great mass of our people are incomparably superior in intelligence, self-respect, knowledge, and virtue, no one who is not prejudiced as to his very eye can either fail to perceive or venture to deny; but I venture a great deal further, and claim, in spite of the imperfect education of many of our public men, greater natural talent of a practical order, a better knowledge of men and of mankind, and greater adaptation to all useful pursuits for our American statesmen and legislators. No nation in the world comprehends the value of improvements like our own; in no other country is the term "improvement" so current a coin, for which the very next man you meet is willing and ready to give the required change. I say, then, not only are our people as a body superior to the people of Europe, but our first men will also very favorably compare with the best men and the highest society Europe can boast. We may not have as much taste, (except our women in the way of dress,) and as yet less of the appreciation of the fine arts, real or affected, than one meets among the same class of people in Europe; but when you come to those "improvements" which change the face of the world, and give to nations a new and powerful impulse in the direction of progress, America, young as she is, has established the most substantial claims to universal gratitude. The application of steam to the propelling of vessels, and the magnetic telegraph, would alone immortalize the United States, if, by the revolution of the elements, the whole continent were to be swept from the face of the globe. They mark and foreshadow our destiny, and prove that, if we are what the English (God save the mark!) call us, it is with a view and practically to the end that other nations may participate in the benefits of our institutions, and profit by the development of our physical and intellectual resources. The opinion of the world is now with us in our expansive policy, and it is merely the mode in which that expansion is to be effected which is at all debated in political or diplomatic circles. Neither in France nor in England is there any fixed determination, either on the part of the government or the people, to systematically oppose or prevent the spreading of our institutions and laws, and with them commerce, navigation, agriculture, and every species of "improvement" over our continent. The idea of a world-equilibrium, the result of the lumbering of M. Guizot, from whom Lord Palmerston seems to have received it second-hand, is utterly defeated by the telegraph cable, by which England is now more nearly to her bigger half, and inseparably connected with our permanent welfare. England may still look upon us as the younger nation, as upstarts, as unruly young people, or anything else she pleases; but her own fate is now linked to ours, and she is, in a measure, bound to take care of us—at least as far as other third nations are concerned—as we may hereafter take care of her. I do not speak here of conquest, war, and bloodshed, but of the quiet achievements of peace, which alone really advance the welfare of mankind and influence all human progress, and of the consequences which must necessarily follow. England and Holland were once rival nations, and long and fearful was the struggle between them for power and ascendancy. Holland was a brave, warlike nation, composed of a handful of men entrained to every toil and grown strong by nearly a century's combat against Spain, and then most powerful nation of the world. Yet Holland, strong, rich, and martial as she was—yet some Holland, which burnt the British fleet at Gravesend and the French at Dunkirk—could not, with its handful of men, fight forever such nations as England and France. Her two millions of inhabitants were no match for the growing millions of France or England, and after a competition for glory that has rendered her immortal in the annals of mankind, she at last settled down quietly as a second-rate power. I make no such prophecy for England; but even her population of nearly thirty millions, and the resources now at her command, (which, it must be admitted, have very nearly reached their culminating point,) will, in less than twenty years, be no greater when compared to teeming America than those of Holland in regard to England, and without loss of wealth or valor or any virtue that now graces her people or adorns her rulers. She may, by the natural course of events and the law of universal gravitation, by which larger bodies attract small ones, follow the lead of the United States, and, by becoming one and inseparable from her in all the substantial pursuits of life and nations, participate in the happiness and glory of her children. Burke said very truly that the glory of England consisted in her colonies; and to them she must ultimately look for her most unfading laurels as well as for her own safety and happiness.

The Louisville Journal publishes a report of the meeting of the stockholders in the Southern Pacific Railroad, which was held in that city on Wednesday. Upwards of 300,000 shares of stock were represented, and it was agreed, without a dissenting voice, to raise the money required to release the road from its difficulties. The stockholders themselves, it seems, owe instalments to the amount of \$270,000. If this were paid promptly, it is stated that the road would be relieved without the contribution of a dollar, and restored to the owners, who, it is alleged, have been deprived of their property most unjustly.

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#### LETTERS FROM ABROAD.—No. 2.

(Special Correspondence of the Union.)

Paris, August 19, 1858.

DEAR JAMES: A few days ago Mr. F., a gentleman from the Pyrenees, France, departed with me for Varenna, one among the pretty towns situated on the eastern shore of the Lake; there we breakfasted; after which we took a *barca*, (pleasure-boat,) conducted by a man in his eighty-fifth year, who had obtained his living on the lake since he was eight years old, has never been ill, is the father of ten children, the youngest of whom, a bright lad, assisted in rowing. At times there was a light breeze, which inflated an oblong square sail, suspended on a slender half-mast, giving additional acceleration to our movement.

Over our heads, thus suspended an awning, on the west side of the little vessel were extended very red and very soft cushions, on which we sat. On the western shore, nearly opposite to a village named Bellagio, (celebrated for a view of the lake and adjacent country,) is situated (Cadenabbia, another small town, commanding a fine view. Near by is the villa Capota, now belonging to the Princess Carlotta Marini, daughter of the Prince of Carignano. It is deservedly called the queen of the villas on the shores of the lake. Prince George, of Meinigen, Saxony, a handsome man of lofty stature, fine complexion, well eyes, light hair, aged (say) thirty, and suite, were occupying apartments, so we were enabled to see the villa in detail. We would think that there is ample room to accommodate one hundred persons, exclusive of servants; you will therefore understand that the building is large. We entered the reception room—say some twenty-five feet between joists and fifty feet square, appropriately fitted up, and exhibiting a small but exquisite collection of Italian statues. Here is seen the celebrated "Triumph of Alexander," a frieze four or five feet in width extended on four sides of the room. This frieze is composed of allegorical figures in bas-relief, executed on marble of Carrara by the great artist Thor